POVERTY

- At least Blood is better than Tears -

By

B. P A V A N K U M A R

P o v e r t y

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B.Pavan Kumar

I dedicate this book to my grandfather late **Shri Byrishetti Venkateshvara Rao Garu (1944 - 1999).**

Preface

On my every birthday I distribute food to the starving people at the temple. When I was 18, I thought, "Why are they in such a miserable condition?" That doubt led me to wrote this book. This book has written about the problems faced by people in different countries of the world due to the poverty that started in 1914 and continuing till now. "By which initiatives people and governments eradicate poverty?". I have written answers according to my perspective. I am not one to give advices to governments. My intention is to share my views with society.....

Writer,

Byrishetti Pavan Kumar

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WORLD WAR I

World War I ,also known as the Great War,lasted from 1914 -1918. It was a global conflict primarily involving European powers ,but it also affected many regions worldwide.

It was sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in 28 June 1914. He was appointed Inspector General of the Austro-Hungarian Armed Forces in 1913. His assasination leading to a chain of events that pitted the Allied Powers (including France,the United Kingdom,Russia and

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

later the United States) against the Central Powers (led by Germany,Austria-Hungary,and the Ottoman Empire). The war is characterized by trench massive casualties,and the use of new technologies like tanks,machines guns,and chemical weapons. Many people lost their lives and infrastructure was destroyed due to World War I. It ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 ,which imposed heavy penalties on Germany for its responsibility of World War I and redrew the map of Europe. The war had profound political,social,and economic impacts,setting the stage of World War II.

WORLD WAR II

The World War II (1939 - 1945) was the bloodiest conflict in human history. It was involving most of the world's nations ,including the Major Powers organized into two opposing military alliances : The Allies (led by the United States ,Soviet Union ,and United Kingdom) and the Axis (led by Germany ,Italy ,and Japan).

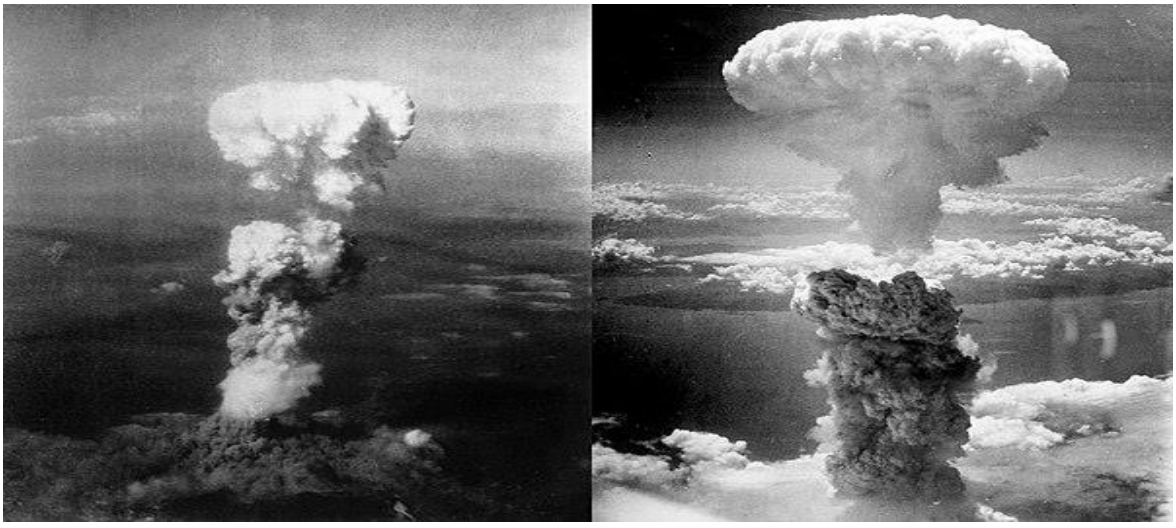
World War II was heavily influenced by the actions of Adulf Hitler ,the dictator of Nazi Germany. Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s and his fascist ideology of racial superiority and territorial expansionism set the state for the war. He pursued aggressive policies,

such as the rearmament of Germany ,the annexation of Austria ,and the invasion of Poland in 1939 ,which triggered the war.

Adolf Hitler

Hitler's regime was characterized by extreme anarchy and brutality ,especially in its implementation of the Holocaust ,where six million Jews ,along with millions of others ,were systematically murdered in concentration camps.

His totalitarian rule led to widespread destruction across Europe as he pursued his vision of a "Greater Germany". Hitler's policies brought about immense suffering,destabilized entire nations ,and leading to wide loss of infrastructure and lives worldwide. World War ll ended with the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers in 1945 ,but the aftermath of Hitler's anarchy has left a lasting scar on world history. During World War II, the US dropped Atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima (August 6,1945) and Nagasaki (August 9,1945).



Atomic bomb mushroom clouds over Hiroshima (left side) and Nagasaki (right side).

The initial detonation of the Atomic bomb lead to the death of over 60,000 to 80,000 people instantly and another 60,000 due to radiation sickness.

Poverty Caused by World Wars:

In World War I (1914 - 1918) more than 15 million and in World War II (1939 - 1945) more than 60 million died. Means more than 75 million people died in total.

The World Wars significantly exacerbated poverty across many nations due to destruction ,economic distruption ,and social upheaval. Both World War I and World War II caused extensive damage to infrastructure ,including roads ,factories ,and homes.

This destruction hindered economic recovery and development. Millions of soldiers and civilians died.

Many parents lost their children and many children lost their parents due to World Wars.

This loss impacted industries and agricultural production ,exacerbating poverty. World War I and World War II both caused food shortages and famine. Many died of starvation. Post-war economies were severely weakened. The result is high

unemployment and poverty. During and after the World Wars people migrated in large numbers to other countries for protection and livelihood by trains, ships,planes,cars,horses,carts and even on foot.

Many countries went into huge debt to finance wars and burdened. This financial strain limited governments' ability to invest in social programs and infrastructure. Many countries in Africa and Asia were affected by colonial exploitaion during the wars, leading to long term economic disadvantages that contributed to ongoing poverty. Overall ,many countries still struggle with poverty decades after the end of the World Wars. India also one of it.

Now let's know about the poverty in the Top 10 poorest countries in the world by the year 2024 and also about the poverty in the Top 10 richest countries.

Even though they are richest countries ,there are still many people living in poverty in those countries.

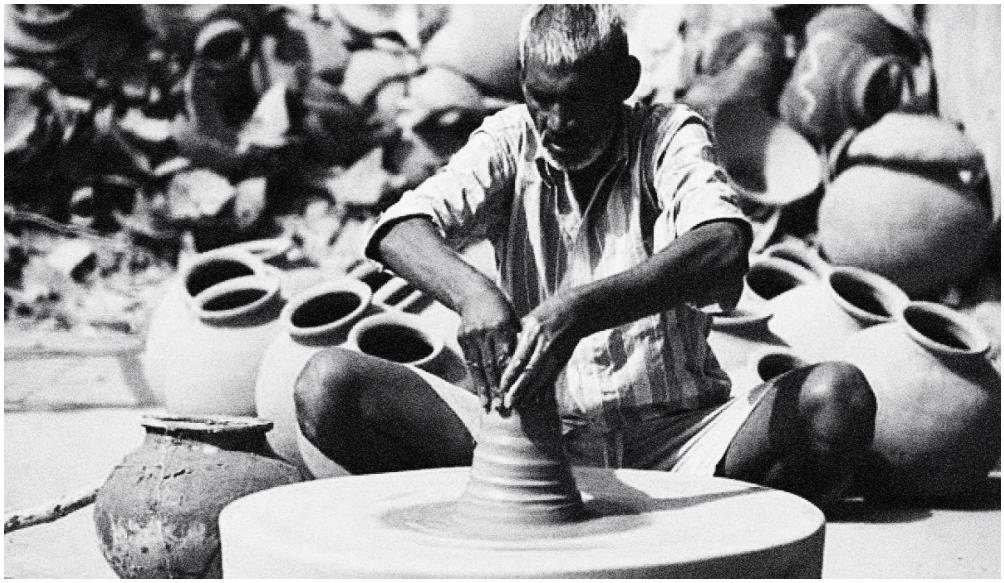
First let's know about the poverty in India ->>>>>

Poverty in India

The British ruled India for almost 200 years. British control over India Is generally considered to have begun in 1757. The British East India Company took control of Bengal by defeating the Nawab of Bengal ,Siraj-ud-Daulah ,at the Battle of Plassey in 23 june 1757.

This period of British colonial rule lasted until 1947,when India gained independence. The British looted India through systemic economic exploitation and policies designed to drain wealth. Their rule also involved various forms of repression and torture to

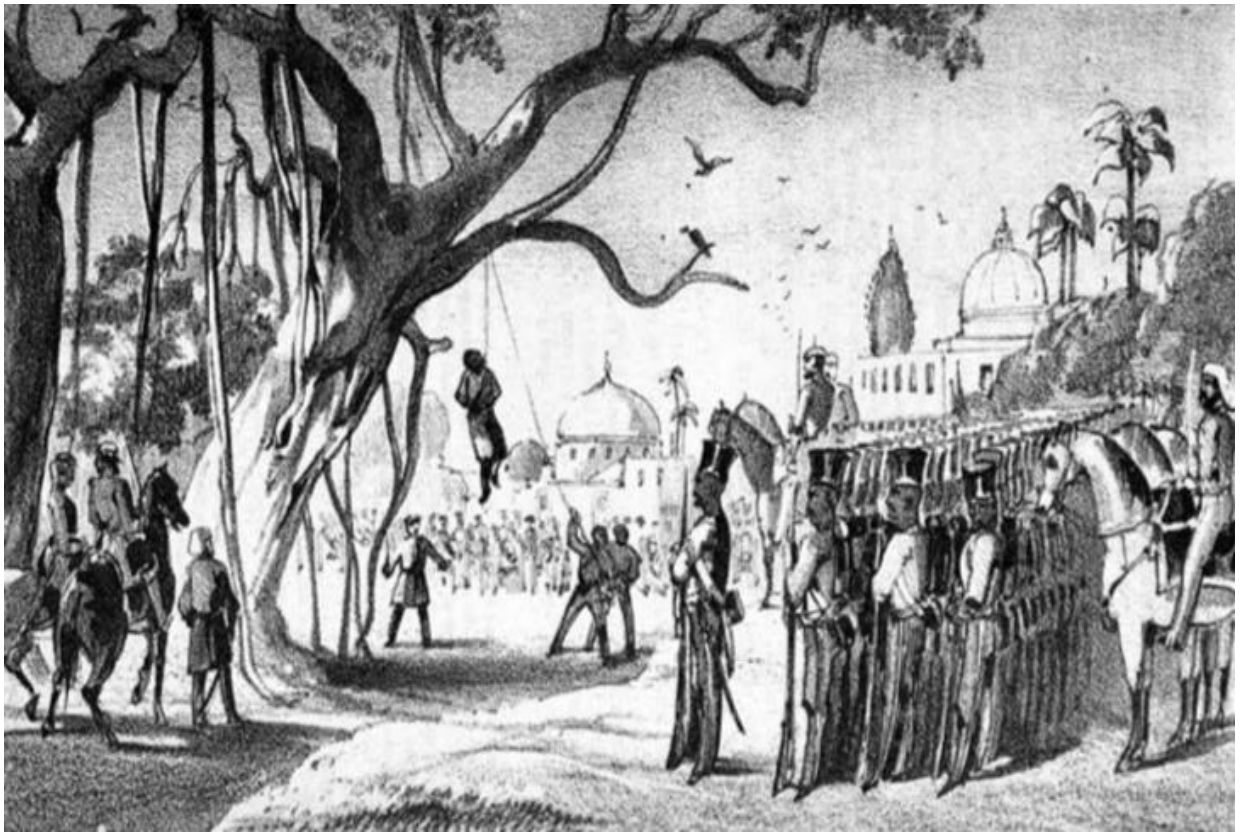
suppress resistance. The British systematically siphoned of wealth from India through taxes ,trade monopolies ,and the extraction of resources. India revenues were used to finance the British Empire's global expansion. They imposed high taxes on Indian farmers and artisans and profits are sent back to Britain.



Indian farmers were forced to grow cash crops (like Cotton,Indigo,and Opium) for British profit rather than food crops. This led to food shortages,starvation,and frequent famines,while the profits were sent to Britain. Farmers were often taxed beyond their capacity to pay. The British used intermediaries ,like the Zamindars ,who ruthlessly collected taxes. Failure to pay often led to the loss of land and severe poverty.

India's raw materials (such as cotton,spices,and tea) were extracted and sent to Britain. Indian natural resources were exploited to fuel the industrial

revolution in Britain ,worsening the situation for Indians.The British established monopolies over key industries like Salt and Opium. Indians were forced to buy heavily taxed British salt ,and Indian produced opium was sold in China to benefit British traders. In the war of independence the British brutally repressed rebels. Thousands were killed ,and many leaders of the rebellion were executed. Public hangings and mass executions were imposed on the rebels like Mangal Pandey,Tantia Tope ,Rani Lakshmi Bai and many.



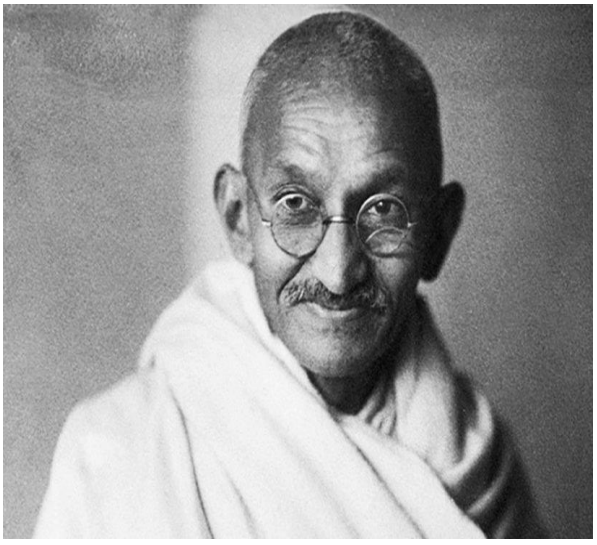
British prisons in India were notorious for their hard conditions. Political activists and freedom fighters were often subjected to inhumane treatment ,

including starvation ,beatings ,and solitary confinement. Freedom fighters like Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were tortured in jails ,and many were hanged or exiled to places like the Andaman Central Jail ,known for its brutal conditions.Indians who expressed dissent or engaged in nationalist activities were often imprisoned or exiled.

Prominent leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi were frequently jailed for their opposition to British policies.

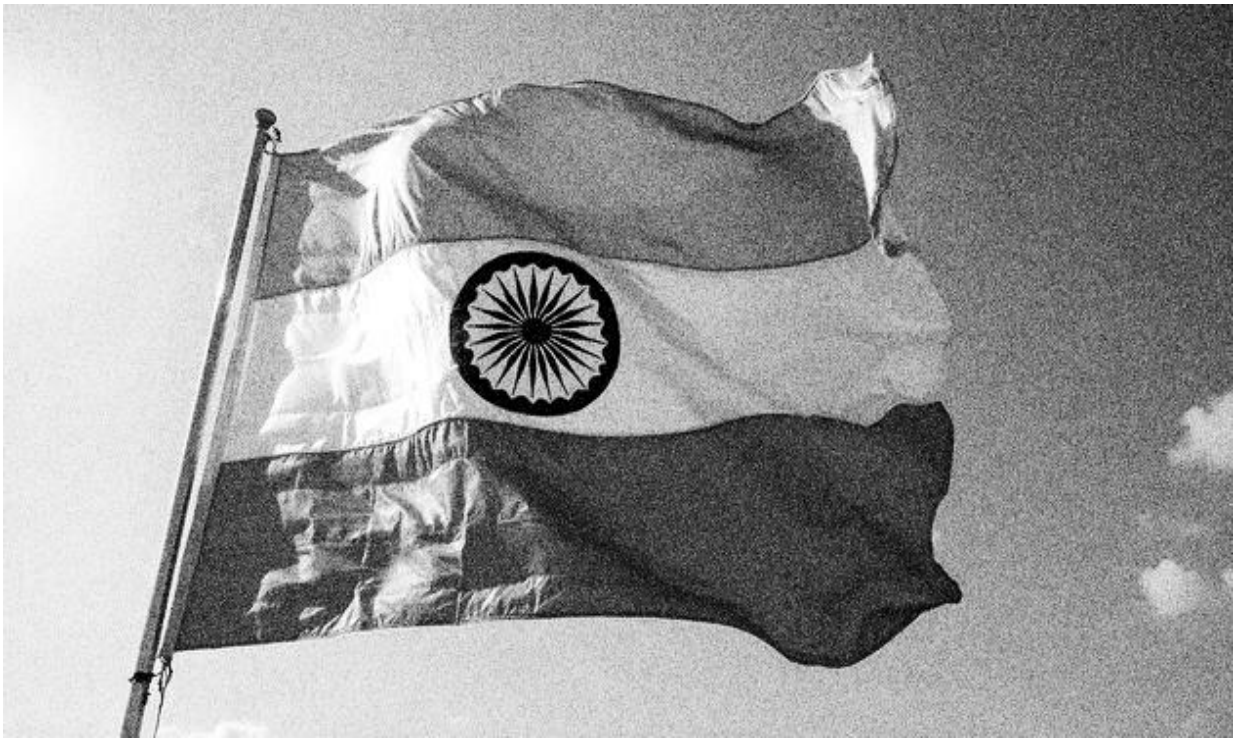
Subhas Chandra Bose

Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Mahatma Gandhi

Alongside Gandhi's movement ,several other groups engaged in more aggressive forms of resistance, including armed rebellions and political assassinations ,which also contributed to the overall pressure on British rule. The weakening of British power after World War II also played a crucial role in their decision to grant India independence. Thus India got independence.



By the time the British left in 1947 ,India was left economically crippled ,with widespread poverty ,famine ,and social unrest. The wealth of the country had been drained ,and industries (like

Textiles ,Handicrafts ,Tanning and leather etc) that had thrived before British rule were in ruins. The Brutal repression and torture inflicted by the British left deep scars on the Indian people and people have been facing poverty for decades.

Looking at the current situation in India ,poverty remains a significant issue despite notable economic progress over the past few decades. As of recent estimates ,a significant portion of india's population lives below the poverty line. According to the World Bank ,around 10% of the population lives on less than 1.90 dollars a day. Here are some key points to understand the current situation,

Child Poverty:

Child poverty in India remains a significant challenge, affecting millions of children across the country.

Despite economic growth ,a substantial portion of India's population continues to live in poverty ,with children bearing the brunt of its impacts. Many children lack access to basic necessities such as nutritious food ,clean water ,healthcare,and education. This deprivation not only hampers their physical and cognitive development but also limits their future opportunities and perpetuating poverty.

Health and Education:

Health and Education in India remains a challenge, affecting millions across the country. Despite economic growth ,a large portion of the population still lacks access to basic healthcare services and quality education.

Health poverty is marked by high rates of Malnutrition, Infant Mortality ,and the prevalence of diseases like Tuberculosis and Malaria. In terms of education ,many children ,particularly in rural areas ,face barriers such as inadequate infrastructure ,lack of trained teachers ,and financial constraints that prevent them from attending school.

This deprivation not only hampers individual potential but also hinders overall national development,

perpetuating poverty and limiting economic and social progress.

Unemployment:

Poverty due to unemployment is a significant issue in India ,where a substantial portion of the population struggles to secure stable and adequate employment.

Despite economic growth ,the distribution of opportunities remains uneven ,leading to high unemployment rates ,particularly among the rural communities. This lack of employment exacerbates poverty ,as families are unable to afford basic necessities such as food ,healthcare and education. Structural issues ,such as

inadequate skill development ,limited access to quality education ,and a mismatch between job market demands and available skills ,further aggravate the situation. Additionally ,the informal sector ,which employs a large part of the workforce, often provides low wages and lacks social security.

High Cost of Living:

The high cost of living in India is driven by rapid urbanization ,which has increased demand for housing and pushed up property prices and rents ,especially in major cities like Mumbai ,

Delhi ,and Bangalore. Persistent inflation has also raised the prices of essential goods and services such as food ,healthcare ,and transportation. The cost of quality education and health adds to the

financial burden of low-wage families.

Additionally ,high fuel prices and public transportation costs make daily commuting expensive. These factors ,combined with lifestyle changes ,contribute to the rising cost of living in India.

Gender Inequality:

Poverty in India is deeply intertwined with gender inequality ,significantly impacting women and girls. Cultural norms and discriminatory practices often restrict women's access to education ,healthcare ,and employment opportunities ,perpetuating poverty. Gender inequality is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Despite progress in some areas ,many women remain confined to low-paying jobs lacking financial independence.

Gender based violence and limited legal protections further exacerbate their vulnerability.

Rural Areas:

Poverty in Rural Areas remains a significant challenge despite the country's economic growth.

Many rural areas lack basic infrastructure ,such as proper roads ,healthcare facilities ,and schools.

Agriculture ,the primary source of income ,is often low productivity due to small landholdings ,dependence on monsoon rains ,and outdated farming techniques. Additionally ,limited access to markets further exacerbates poverty.

Urban Areas:

Poverty in Urban Areas is a complex issue characterized by overcrowded slums ,inadequate housing ,and limited access to essential services such as clean water ,sanitation ,and healthcare.

Rapid urbanization has led to a significant influx of people from rural areas seeking better opportunities ,but many end up in low-paying,informal jobs. The high cost of living in cities exacerbates their struggles ,often trapping them in poverty.

Agriculture:

A majority of India's population relies on agriculture for livelihood ,yet small landholdings ,inadequate irrigation ,and outdated farming techniques contribute to low productivity. Additionally ,limited access to market facility exacerbate farmers' struggles. The cyclic nature of debt and crop failures

due to unpredictable weather patterns further entraps farmers in poverty. Government initiatives ,through numerous ,often fail to reach the most marginalized communities ,necessitating more targeted interventions and sustainable agriculture practices to uplift the agrarian sector and reduce rural poverty.

Infrastructure Deficiencies:

India's infrastructure faces significant deficiencies that hindering it's economic growth and development.

Despite efforts to modernize ,the country struggles with inadequate transportation networks ,vulnerable power supply ,and limited access to clean water

and sanitation. Rural areas ,in particular ,suffer from poor road connectivity and lack of essential services ,which restricts mobility and economic opportunities. Urban centers ,though better equipped ,grapple with overcrowded and inefficient public transportation ,leading to congestion and pollution. The power sector is plagued by frequent outages and

a reliance on outdated equipment ,while water and sanitation infrastructure often fails to meet the demands of the growing population.

Dharavi(Slum in Mumbai):

Dharavi ,located in Mumbai is one of the largest slums in the world and a symbol of urban poverty, with over 1 million people living in an area of just 2.1 square kilometers ,it faces numerous challenges related to poverty ,infrastructure ,and health. The slum is densely packed ,with many families sharing small ,cramped spaces.

This overcrowding exacerbates issues related to sanitation ,access to clean water ,and basic ammentities. Poor sanitation is a major concern in Dharavi with limited access to toilets and waste disposal systems ,open defecation is common,

leading to the spread of diseases like Cholera,

Tuberculosis,and Malaria. The poor living conditions,

lack of healthcare facilities ,and high population density contribute to frequent outbreaks of infectious diseases. Many residents suffer from Malnutrition,

Respiratory problems ,and waterborne illness.

Dharavi has a thrilling information economy ,with residents engaged in small-scale industries like pottery ,leather tanning ,recycling ,and textiles.

However ,most jobs are low-paying ,insecure,

and lack legal protection ,keeping many residents in poverty. Many children in Dharavi do not have access to quality education. Some drop out of school to support their families through informal labour,

perpetuating the cycle of poverty. Despite these challenges ,Dharavi has a strong sense of community ,with many residents showing resilience and entrepreneurial spirit. However ,long-term solutions like improved infrastructure ,better access

to education and healthcare ,and formalisation of the economy are needed to address the poverty in Dharavi.

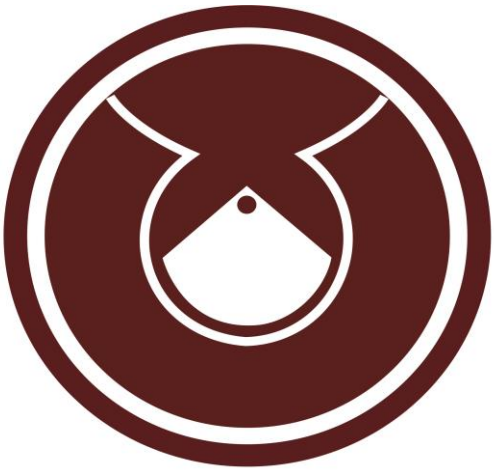
Government Initiatives:

The Indian government has launched several initiatives aimed at reducing poverty across the nation. One of the prominent programs is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ,which ensures 100 days of wage employment to rural households. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) aim at financial inclusion by providing affordable access to

banking services for all. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) focuses on providing affordable housing to the urban poor. Additionally the National Food Security Act (NFSA) ensures subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of india's population. These initiatives ,along with skill development programs like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) ,are part of the government's comprehensive strategy to uplift the economically disadvantaged people and reduce poverty.

Non-Governmental Initiatives:

In India ,numerous non-governmental Initiatives play a crucial role in reducing poverty. Organizations such as the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)



Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

empower women by providing microfinance, vocational training ,and support for self-employment. The Akshaya Patra Foundation addresses child hunger and education by serving midday meals to school children ,improving attendance and learning outcomes. Pratham focuses on improving education quality through innovative teaching methods and community involvement ,significantly enhancing literacy rates. Additionally ,the Grameen Bank

model has been adapted to provide microloans to rural entrepreneurs ,fostering economic self-sufficiency. These initiatives among others,

complement governmental efforts and drive sustainable development at the grassroots level.

International Aid:

International aid has played a crucial role in reducing poverty in India. Over the years ,various countries and international organizations have provided financial assistance ,technical support ,and expertise to help improve the living standards of millions of Indians. These aids have funded numerous initiatives in education ,healthcare ,and infrastructure development ,which are pivotal in breaking the poverty. For instance ,programs aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity have increased food security and income for rural households. Health initiatives have significantly reduced child mortality rates and improved overall public health.

Additionally ,educational projects have increased literacy rates and provided better opportunities for children and young adults. Despite the progress, challenges remain ,and sustained international co-operation is essential to continue the fight against poverty in India.

Addressing poverty in India requires a multi-faceted approach. First ,enhancing access to quality education is crucial ,as it equips individuals with skills needed for better employment opportunities.

Additionally ,expanding healthcare services ensures that health issues do not push families into poverty.

Economic reforms that promote job creation,

particularly in rural areas ,are essential.

Microfinance and social entrepreneurship can empower the poor to start small businesses.

Moreover ,social safety nets like direct cash transfers and food security programs can provide immediate relief. Implementing modern agricultural practices,

such as sustainable farming and efficient irrigation,

can increase crop yields and reduce dependency on erratic monsoons. Lastly improving infrastructure such as roads ,electricity ,and internet connectivity can spur economic growth and development in impoverished regions. Through these combined efforts ,the cycle of poverty can be broken ,leading to sustainable improvement in living standards.

Poverty is something that still plagues many families in the world. Poverty is still a problem in many countries of the world. Between 7,745.7 and 19,701.7 orphans die every day from acute hunger due to global poverty.

The top 10 Poorest countries in the world by GDP per capita (2024) are,

1.South Sudan

South Sudan is a country in East Africa. Poverty in this country is a significant issue ,driven by a combination of historical ,political ,social ,and economic factors.

The key aspects include,

Conflict and Instability

Civil Wars:

The country has experienced prolonged civil conflict, notably the Sudanese Civil War (1983-2005) and the South Sudanese Civil War (2013-2018). These conflicts have led to loss of life and destruction of infrastructure.

Displacement and Refugees:

The intersection of crisis has displaced nearly 4 million South Sudanese ,about half of whom have fled to neighboring countries ,mainly Ethiopia ,Kenya , Sudan ,and Uganda in 2017.

Economic Challenges

Underdeveloped Economy:

South Sudan's economy is heavily dependent on oil ,which constitutes the vast majority of its revenue. Fluctuations in oil prices and production disruptions have significant impacts.

Lack of Diversification:

There is minimal diversification in the economy which limited development in agriculture, manufacturing ,and services.

Agricultural Difficulties

Subsistence Farming:

The majority of the population relies on subsistence farming and lacks modern agricultural techniques and inputs.

Food Insecurity:

Frequent droughts and floods contribute to food insecurity. According to the World Food Program, millions face severe food shortages annually.

Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure Deficits:

There is a severe lack of infrastructure ,including roads ,healthcare ,and educational facilities ,which hampers economic development and access to services.

Governance and Corruption

Weak Governance:

Persistent issues with governance ,including corruption and lack of effective corporation hinder development efforts and the equitable distribution of resources.

Human Rights Abuses:

Ongoing human rights violations ,including violence against civilians ,contribute to instability and hinder development.

International Aid and Development

Dependency on Aid:

The country relies heavily in international aid for humanitarian assistance and development projects. However ,aid is often insufficient to meet the vast needs and is sometimes mismanaged.

Socio-Cultural Factors

Gender Inequality:

Women and girls face significant challenges including limited access to education and healthcare and high rates of gender-based violence.

Traditional Practices:

Some traditional practices and social norms can impede progress towards poverty reduction and development.

Environmental Challenges

Climate Change:

The effects of climate change ,such as increased frequency and intensity of droughts and floods, further exacerbate poverty and food insecurity.

Addressing poverty in South Sudan requires a comprehensive approach that includes stabilizing the political situation ,investing in infrastructure and services ,promoting economic diversification ,and ensuring effective use of international aid.

2.Burundi

Poverty in Burundi is a significant and pervasive issue ,affecting the majority of its population. The country is consistently ranked among the poorest in the world. Here are some key points about poverty in Burundi,

Economic Inductors

Poverty Rate:

Over 70% of the population lives below the poverty line.

GDP per Capita:

As of 2021 ,it was one of the lowest globally, indicating widespread economic hardship.

Income Inequality:

There is a substrantial gap between the rich and the poor ,with limited opportunities for social mobility.

Contributing Factors

Agrarian Economy:

The economy is heavily reliant on agriculture, which employs about 90% of the population. However ,productivity is low ,and many small-scale farmers lack access of markets ,resources ,and modern farming techniques.

Political Instability:

Decades of conflict ,including a civil war from 1993 to 2005 ,have severely impacted economic development and infrastructure.

Poor Governance and Corruption:

These issues hinder economic growth and the effective implementation of poverty alleviation programs.

Population Growth:

High population growth strains limited resources, exacerbating poverty.

Social Indicators

Health:

Access to health is limited ,and the country faces high rates of Malnutrition ,Infant Mortality ,and diseases such as Malaria and HIV/AIDS.

Food Security:

Chronic food insecurity affects a large portion of the population.

Education:

Many children unable to complete primary school due to economic barriers ,poor infrastructure ,and insufficient educational resources.

Efforts to Combat Poverty

Government Initiatives:

Various programs aimed at improving agricultural productivity ,health ,and education are in place ,but their effectiveness is often limited by governance issues.

International Aid:

Burundi receives significant international aid aimed at development projects ,humanitarian assistance, and capacity building. Organizations such as the United Nations ,World Bank ,and various NGOs are active in the country.

Community-Based Projects:

Grassroots initiatives ,often supported by NGOs ,focus on improving livelihoods through skills training ,microfinance ,and cooperative farming.

Challenges

Infrastructure:

Poor infrastructure ,including roads ,electricity ,and water supply ,hampers economic activities and access to services.

Environmental Issues:

Deforestation ,soil erosion ,and climate change impacts further threaten agricultural productivity and food security.

Economic Diversification:

There is a need to diversify the economy beyond agriculture to create more job opportunities.

While there are efforts to address poverty in Burundi, the challenges are immense ,requiring sustained and coordinated efforts from the government, international community ,and civil society. Improving governance ,investing in infrastructure ,enhancing education and healthcare ,and promoting economic diversification are critical to reducing poverty and achieving long-term development.

3.Central African Republic

Poverty in the Central African Republic (CAR) is a severe and pervasive issue. Here are some key points,

Economic Instability:

CAR has faced decades of political instability ,conflict and economic mismanagement leading to widespread poverty. The country is on of the poorest in the world ,with a high percentage of the population living below the poverty line.

Conflict and Displacement:

Continuous armed conflicts have displaced large segments of the population ,disrupting livelihoods and access to basic services. Many people live in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps or as refugees in neighboring countries.

Healthcare and Education:

The healthcare and education systems are severely underdeveloped. Limited access to medical facilities and educational opportunities perpetuates poverty.

Infrastructure:

Basic infrastructure such as roads ,electricity ,and water supply is lacking or in disrepair ,hindering economic development and access to essential services.

Agriculture:

The majority of the population relies on subsistence farming. However ,agriculture productivity is low due to outdated farming techniques ,lack of access to markets ,and frequent environmental challenges like droughts and foolds.

International Aid:

CAR relies heavily on international aid to meet the basic needs of its population. Various international organizations are involved in poverty humanitarian assistance and supporting development projects.

Government Capacity:

The government's ability to address poverty is limited by corruption ,weak institutions ,and lack of resources.

Efforts to reduce poverty in CAR involve ,addressing both the immediate humanitarian needs and the long term development challenges to create a stable and prosperous society.

4.Democratic Republic of the Congo

Poverty in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a significant and complex issue influenced by multiple factors including political instability, armed conflicts ,economic mismanagement ,and inadequate infrastructure.

Key factors contributing to poverty in the DRC
Political Instability and Conflict:
The DRC has experienced decades of political

trouble and armed conflicts ,which have led to widespread displacement ,destruction of infrastructure ,and disruption of economic activities. These conflicts have severely impacted the livelihoods of millions of congolese.

Economic Challenges:

Despite being rich in natural resources ,including minerals like cobalt and copper ,the DRC suffers from economic mismanagement ,corruption ,and a lack of effective governance.

Infrastructure Deficiencies:

The DRC has poor infrastructure ,including inadequate transportation networks ,limited access to electricity ,and underdeveloped health and education systems. These deficiencies hinder economic growth.

Health and Education:

The health system in the DRC is underdeveloped, with limited access to healthcare services ,high rates of Infectious diseases ,and Malnutrition. Similarly ,the education system is plagued by a lack of resources, inadequate facilities.

Rural vs Urban Disparities:

There are significant disparities between Rural and Urban areas in the DRC. Rural areas ,where the majority of the population live in ,have higher poverty rates due to limited access to markets ,education, healthcare ,and employment opportunities.

Statistics and Current Situation

Poverty Rate:

As of recent estimates ,about 73% of the population in the DRC lives below the povety line.

Human Development Index (HDI):

The DRC ranks low on the Human Development Index ,reflecting people in DRC lives below the poverty line.

Access to Basic Services:

A significant portion of the population lacks access to clean water ,sanitation ,and ,electricity.

Efforts to Address Poverty

International Aid and Development Programs:

Various international organizations ,including the United Nations ,World Bank ,and non governmental implementing development projects aimed at improving health ,education ,and infrastructure.

Government Initiatives:

The DRC government has initiated several programs to address poverty ,although the effectiveness of the programs is often hindered by corruption and lack of resources.

Community and Grassroots Efforts:

Local communities and grassroots organizations play a crucial role in addressing poverty through small-scale development projects ,promoting education ,and improving healthcare access.

Addressing the roots causes of poverty ,such as political instability ,economic mismanagement ,and infrastructure deficiencies ,is essential for achieving long term development and improving the quality of life for the Congolese people.

5.Mozambique

Poverty in Mozambique is a complex and multifaceted issue influenced by various socio-economic ,political ,and environmental factors. Here are some key points to understand the situation,

Economic Overview:

Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world ,with a significant portion of its population living below the poverty line. Despite some economic growth ,the benefits have not been evenly distributed.

Rural vs Urban Poverty:

The majority of Mozambique's poor live in Rural areas ,where access to basic services such as education ,healthcare ,and clean water is limited. Urban areas ,while somewhat better off ,still face significant poverty challenges.

Impact of Natural Disasters:

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to natural disasters like cyclones ,floods ,and droughts. These events frequently devastate communities ,infrastructure ,and disrupt livelihoods ,exacerbating poverty levels.

Health and Education:

Access to healthcare and education is limited, particularly in rural areas. High rates of diseases such as Malaria ,HIV/AIDS ,and Malnutrition ,hinder economic opportunities and perpetuate poverty.

Agriculture Dependence:

The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which employs the majority of the workforce. However ,agricultural productivity is low due to outdated farming techniques ,lack of access to markets ,and vulnerability to climate change.

Political and Social Factors:

Political instability and corruption have also played roles in hindering development and poverty alleviation efforts. Social inequalities ,including those based on gender ,further exacerbate poverty.

International Aid and Development Programs:

Mozambique relies significantly on international aid and development programs aimed at poverty reduction.

Various organizations are working to improve infrastructure ,health ,education ,and economic opportunities.

Recent Developments:

There have been some positive developments ,such as the discovery of natural gas reserves ,which could potentially boost the economy if managed effectively. However ,the benefits need to reach the wide range of the population to make a significant impact on poverty.

Addressing poverty in Mozambique requires a multifaceted approach that includes improving infrastructure ,enhancing healthcare and education, promoting new generation agricultural practices.

6.Niger

Poverty in Niger is a significant and complex issue influenced by various factors. Here are some key points,

<u>Economic Challenges</u>:

Niger is one of the world's poorest countries ,with a largely agrarian economy that is highly vulnerable to climatic changes. Frequent droughts and poor soil quality impact agricultural productivity ,which is the main livelihood for a large part of the population.

Population Growth:

Niger has one of the highest fertility rates in the world ,which strains resources and infrastructure.

Education and Literacy:

The country has low literacy rates and limited access to education ,especially for girls. Education is a crucial factor to eradicating poverty ,but many children in Niger do not attend school due to economic or cultural reasons.

Healthcare Access:

Healthcare services in Niger are limited ,with inadequate facilities and a shortage of medical professionals. This contributes to high Child Mortality rates.

Infrastructure and Services:

There is a lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity ,and clean water ,particularly in rural areas. This limits economic opportunities and quality of life.

Political Instability and Security Issues:

Niger faces political instability and security threats from extremist groups ,which can disrupt development efforts and displace communities.

International Aid and Development Programs:

Various international organizations and NGOs are working in Niger to address poverty. Providing aid and supporting development programs aimed at improving education ,healthcare ,and economic opportunities.

Addressing poverty in Niger requires a multifaceted approach that includes improving education, healthcare ,infrastructure ,and economic with managing population growth and ensuring political stability.

7.Malawi

Poverty in Malawi is a significant and multifaceted issue that affects a large portion of the population. Here are some key points to understand the situation,

High Poverty Rate:

Over half of Malawi's population lives below the poverty line. Rural areas are particularly affected ,with poverty rates higher compared to urban areas.

Agriculture Dependency:

The economy heavily relies on agriculture ,with the majority of the population engaged in subsistence farming.

Economic Growth:

While there has been some economic growth ,it has been sufficient to significantly reduce poverty but poverty in Malawi continues due to corruption.

Education:

Limited access to quality education hinders economic opportunities and perpetuate poverty. School dropout rates are high particularly among girls.

Healthcare:

Poor health infrastructure and high rates of diseases such as Malaria and HIV/AIDS strain the population.

Transport and Communication:

Inadequate infrastructure in trasport and communication hampers economic development and access to markets.

Policy Implementation:

While the government has developed various strategies to combat poverty ,including social protection programs and development plans, implementation and effectiveness vary.

International Aid:

Malawi receives substantial international aid ,which supports various development and humanitarial projects.

Social Protection:

Programs like cash transfers and food security initiatives aim to provide relief to the poorest households.

Economic Diversification:

Efforts to diversify the economy beyond agriculture, such as developing the manufacturing and services sectors ,are ongoing but face challenges.

Gender Inequality:

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by poverty due to cultural norms ,limited access to education ,and fewer economic opportunities.

Addressing poverty in Malawi requires a comprehensive approach that includes improving education and healthcare ,enhancing economic opportunities ,investing in infrastructure and ensuring effective governance and policy implementation.

8.Liberia

Poverty in Liberia is a significant challenge, characterized by widespread econimic hardship and limited access to essential services. Here are some key points regarding to poverty in liberia.

Economic Context:

Liberia is one of the world's poorest countries ,with a large portion of the population living below the poverty line. According to the World Bank, approximately 44% of liberians live in extreme poverty.

Unemployment and Informal Sector:

High unemployment rates and a reliance on the informal sector for income are prevalent. Many liberians engage in subsistence agriculture or informal trade ,which provides minimal and unstable income.

Health and Education:

Access to quality healthcare and education is limited. Liberia has high rates of Child and Maternal Mortality and low literacy rates. The education system faces challenges such as inadequate infrastructure ,trained teachers ,and learning materials.

Infrastructure and Basic Services:

Infrastructure in Liberia ,including roads ,electricity, and water supply is underdeveloped. This hampers

economic activities and access to services, particularly in rural areas.

Impact of Civil War:

The Civil Wars from 1989 to 2003 devastated the country's economy ,infrastructure. The long-term impacts of the conflict are still felt ,contributing to the current levels of poverty and underdevelopment.

International Aid and Development Efforts:

Liberia relies heavily on international aid and development assistance. Numerous NGOs and international organizations are involved in poverty alleviation efforts ,including health ,education ,and economic development progams.

<u>Government Initiatives</u>:

The Lebarian government has implemented various poverty reduction strategies ,including the Agenda for transformation and the Pro-Poor Agenda for prosperity and development. These focus on improving infrastructure ,human development.

Challenges and Opportunities:

Corruption ,governance issues ,and political instability are major challenges to poverty reduction efforts. However,Liberia has potential opportunities in sectors such as agriculture ,mining , and forestry ,which if managed well ,could contribute to economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Addressing poverty in Liberia requires comprehensive and sustained efforts involving the government ,international partners ,and local communities.

9.Madagascar

Poverty in Madagascar is a significant issue influenced by the factors including economic challenges ,political instability ,environmental degradation ,and social issues. Here are some key points,

Economic Factors:

Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy relies heavily on agriculture, which employs around 80% of the population. However ,agriculture is often at subsistence level, and the country is vulnerable to climatic changes that can devastate crops.

Political Instability:

Madagascar has experienced repeated political crises ,including coups. This instability undermines economic growth ,deters foreign investment.

Environmental Challenges:

The impact of climate change in Madagascar include more frequent and severe droughts ,cyclones. These changes affect agriculture ,water supply.

<u>Social Issues</u>:

Access to basic services such as healthcare, education ,and clean water is limited. High Malnutrition further exacerbate poverty levels.

Infrastructure Deficiencies:

Poor infrastructure ,including inadequate roads and electricity hampers economic development and access to markets ,education and healthcare.

<u>International Aid and Development</u>:

While international organizations provide aid to support development projects ,these efforts are often hampered by corruption and inefficient administration.

Efforts to alleviate poverty in Madagascar include improving governance ,investing in substainable agriculture and infrastructure ,and enhancing education and healthcare systems.

10.Yemen

Poverty in Yemen is a severe and multifaceted crisis ,exacerbated by ongoing conflict ,economic collapse. The key points about poverty in Yemen include,

<u>Conflict and Displacement</u>:

The Civil War ,which began in 2015 ,has devastated the country ,leading to massive displacement and

destruction of infrastructure. Millions of Yemenis have been forced to flee their homes ,leading to a sharp increase in poverty and vulnerability.

Humanitarian Crisis:

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst humanitarian crisis. According to the United Nations ,about 80% of the population (approximately 24 million people) require humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity is rampant ,with millions on the brink of famine.

Economic Decline:

The conflict has severly damaged Yemen's economy. Many people have lost their jobs ,and the local currency has depreciated significantly ,leading to skyrocketing prices for basic goods and services.

Healthcare and Education:

The healthcare system in Yemen is underdeveloped, education has also been severely disrupted ,with millions of children out of school ,further exacerbating poverty.

Access to Basic Services:

Access to clean water ,sanitation ,and electricity is extremely limited.

International Aid:

International aid in Yemen has been crucial due to the severe humanitarian crisis caused by ongoing conflict ,economic collapse ,and infrastructure devastation.

Addressing poverty in Yemen requires a comprehensive approach that includes immediate humanitarian relief ,conflict resolution ,and long-term development strategies to rebuild the economy and infrastructure.

Even in the Richest countries of the world there are still people living in poverty.

The top 10 Richest countries in the world by GDP per capita (2024) are,

1.Luxembourg

Luxembourg ,despite being one of the wealthiest countries in the world with a high GDP per capita ,still faces issues related to poverty. Here are some key points,

Income Inequality:

Income Inequality is significant in Luxembourg, contributing to the poverty issue. While many residents enjoy high incomes ,a portion of the population struggles with low wages.

High Cost of Living:

The high cost of living ,especially housing, exacerbates poverty. Luxembourg's housing market is one of the most expensive in Europe ,making it difficult for lower-income families to afford decent housing.

Vulnerable Groups:

Certain groups are more vulnerable to poverty, including single-parent families ,the elderly ,and immigrants. Tese groups often face higher risks due to limited access to well-paying jobs and affordable housing.

Social Support:

Luxembourg has a comprehensive social welfare system ,including unemployment benefits ,family allowances and social housing. However,some argue that these measures are not always sufficient or effectively targeted to address the root causes of poverty.

Government Initiatives:

The government continuously works on policies to combat poverty ,such as increasing the minimum wage ,expanding social housing ,and improving access to education and job training programs.

Understanding poverty in Luxembourg requires looking beyond its wealth and considering the economic disparities and high living costs that affect its residents.

2.Macao SAR

Poverty in Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) is a complex issue that is often overshadowed by the region’s reputation for wealth and its booming gaming industry. Here are some key points about povery in Macao,

Economic Disparities:

Despite Macao's high GDP ,economic inequality is significant.the wealth generated from the gaming and tourism industries is not evenly distributed among the population.

Living Costs:

The cost of living in Macao is high ,particularly in terms of housing. Many residents face difficulties affording basic necessities due to the high prices of goods and services.

Elderly Population:

A considerable portion of Macao's poor population consists of elderly residents. Limited pension schemes and social security benefits make it challenging for many older individuals to maintain a decent standard of living.

Employment Issues:

While unemployment rates are generally low. Low-paying jobs are prevalent. Many residents work in the services sector ,often with long hours and minimal wages.

Social Services:

The government has made efforts to address poverty through social welfare programs ,including financial assistance ,healthcare ,and housing subsidies. However, there are criticisms that these measures are insufficient to meet the needs of all impoverished residents.

Education and Skills:

Limited access to higher education and vacational training for lower-income individuals hinders their ability to improve their economic situation.

Addressing poverty in Macao requires comprehensive policies that focus on wealth redistribution ,affordable housing ,improved social security ,and better access to education and job opportunities.

3.Ireland

Poverty in Ireland has been a persistent issue, despite the country's economic in recent years. Here are some key points about poverty in Ireland,

<u>Poverty Rate</u>:

The consistent poverty rate in Ireland was around 5% in recent years ,which means about 1 in 20 people live in households with an income below the poverty line and experience deprivation in terms of basic necessities.

Child Poverty:

Child Poverty remains a significant concern ,with about 1 in 5 children at risk of poverty.

Homelessness:

Homelessness has been rising ,with significant number of individuals and families living in emergency accommodations.

Government Measures:

The Irish government has implemented various measures to combat poverty ,including social welfare programs ,housing initiatives ,and policies aimed at improving access to education and employment.

To address poverty effectively ,Ireland continues to focus on comprehensive social policies.

4.Singapore

Poverty in Singapore is a complex and often debate issue. Despite the country’s high GDP per capita and reputation for economic success ,there are segments of the population that struggle with financial insecurity. Here are some key points about poverty in Singapore,

Cost of Living:

The high cost of living ,particularly housing and healthcare ,exacerbates financial difficulties for low income families. While public housing is widely available ,some families still struggle to afford it.

Workfare and Assistance Programs:

The government has implementen several schemes to support low-income households ,such as the Workfare Income Supplement (WIS) and the ComCare Scheme. These aim to provide financial aid and encourage employment.

Elderly and Vulnerable Groups:

The elderly ,especially those without adequate retirement savings ,are among the most vulnerable. Social safety nets like the Silver Support Scheme are in place to assist them.

NGOs and Community Efforts:

Numerous non-governmental organizations and community groups also play a crucial role in providing support and services to the needy ,including food assistance ,financial aid and educational support.

Addressing poverty in Singapore requires more government policies ,community support to ensure inclusive growth and social equity.

5.Qatar

Qatar is one of the wealthiest countries in the world, largely due to its vast natural gas and oil reserves. However,despite this wealth ,there are still issues related to poverty and income inequality. Key points on poverty in Qatar are,

Migrant Workers:

Migrant Workers ,who make up about 90% of the population ,often live in difficult conditions.

Many come from South Asia ,the Philippines ,and other developing countries. They work in construction and other low-wage jobs. Issues such as delayed wages ,cramped living conditions ,and lack of legal protection contribute to their poverty.

Government Measures:

The Qatari government has made some efforts to improve the conditions of migrant workers ,including a minimum wage ,and improving labor laws. However ,enforcement of these measures can be inconsistent.

Social Services:

Qatari citizens benefit from extensive social services ,including free education ,healthcare. This contrasts sharply with the limited access to such services for the expatriate community.

Human Rights Concerns:

There have been international criticisms regarding human right abuses ,especially related to the treatment of migrant workers. Organizations such as

Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have called for more significant reforms and better enforcement of labor rights.

While Qatar is immensely wealthy ,the distribution of this wealth is highly unequal ,with migrant workers facing significant challenges that contribute to poverty. The government of Qatar should effectively implement the schemes to eradicate poverty.

6.United Arab Emirates

Poverty in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a nuanced issue. While the country is known for its wealth and luxury ,poverty still exists ,particularly among migrant workers and lower-income Emiratis. Here are some key points to consider,

Economic Disparity:

The UAE has a high GDP per capita ,but this wealth is unevenly distributed. The native Emirati population enjoys substantial government benefits ,while many expatriates ,especially low-skilled workers ,face difficult living conditions and wages are low.

Migrant Workers:

A significant portion of the UAE's population consists of expatriates ,many of whom come from South Asia and other regions to work in construction and other low-paying jobs. These workers often live in overcrowded labor camps and face harsh working conditions ,with limited access to healthcare and legal protection.

Government Initiatives:

The UAE government has implemented various social welfare programs to support its citizens ,such as housing assistance ,education subsidies ,and healthcare services ,but these benefits are not available to most of the expatriate people.

Cost of Living:

The cost of living in cities like Dubai and Abu Dhabi is high ,contributing to the financial strain on low-income workers.

Hidden Poverty:

There is also hidden poverty among some Emirati families ,particularly in less developed areas. These families have limited access to education and healthcare.

Understanding poverty in the UAE requires looking beyond the luxury lifestyles to the conditions faced by the lower-income and migrant worker population.

7.Switzerland

Switzerland ,despite its population for wealth and high living standards ,still faces issues related to poverty. Several factors contribute to this,

<u>High Cost of Living</u>:

Switzerland is known for its high cost of living, especially in cities like Zurich and Geneva. This affects those ,with lower income.

Income Disparity:

While the average income is high ,there's significant disparity between high and low earners. The wealth distribution is skewed ,with a significant portion of wealth held by a small percentage of the population.

Housing Costs:

Housing is a major expense ,and high rents can lead to financial strain for lower-income households.

Elderly and Single-Parent Families:

These groups are particularly vulnerable to poverty. Older adults often have fixed incomes that may not keep pace with living costs ,and single parents may struggle to balance work and childcare responsibilities.

Migrants and Refugees:

Migrants and Refugees may face barries to employment ,language challenges ,and other issues that can contribute to economic hardship.

Efforts to address poverty in Switzerland include social welfare programs ,housing subsidies ,and various forms of financial assistance. However,the high cost of living continues to pose challenges for many residents.

8.San Marino

San Marino ,a small and affluent enclave surrouded by Italy ,is known for having one of the highest per capita GDPs in the world. Due to its strong economy ,high standard of living ,and robust social welfare systems ,poverty in san marino is relatively low campared to many other countries.

Some factors that might contribute to financial hardship for certain individuals or families in San Marino,

Cost of Living:

High living costs can impact lower-income residents more significantly.

Employment Opportunities:

Limited job opportunities due to the small size of the country.

Income Inequality:

While overall wealth is high ,there can still be gaps between the richest and the poorest residents.

Despite these factors ,the government of San Marino provides substantial social services ,including healthcare ,education ,and social security benefits, which help mitigate the impact of poverty and supports those in need.

9.United States

Poverty in the United States is a complex issue influenced by various economic ,social ,and political factors. Here are some key points about poverty in the U.S,

<u>Poverty Rate</u>:

The official poverty rate in the U.S has fluctuated over the years. As of recent data ,around 10-12% of the population lives below the poverty line.

Causes:

Factors contributing to poverty include unemployment ,low wages ,high housing costs ,and healthcare expenses. Systemic issues like racial discrimination and economic inequality also play significant roles.

Government Programs:

Various programs aim to alleviate poverty ,such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) ,Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) ,Medicaid ,and housing assistance programs.

Social Security and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) are also crucial in reducing poverty , especially among the elderly and working poor.

Policy Debates:

There is ongoing debate about the best approaches to reduce poverty ,including raising the minimum wage ,expanding access to education and healthcare ,improving affordable housing ,and reforming tax policies.

Addressing poverty in the U.S. requires a multifaceted approach that solves both immediate needs and long-term systemic issues.

10.Norway

Poverty in Norway is relatively low compared to many other countries ,largely due to its strong welfare state ,high standard of living ,and comprehensive social safety nets. However,some issues still persist,

<u>Vulnerable Groups</u>:

Certain groups are more susceptible to poverty ,such as immigrants ,single-parent families ,and the elderly.

<u>Child Poverty</u>:

While Norway has made significant strides in reducing child poverty, but some children still live in poverty.

Housing Costs:

High housing costs can contribute to financial strain for low-income families.

Norway’s government continues to address these issues through various special programs ,policies and supporting vulnerable populations.

Note

The covid-19 pandemic exacerbated poverty on a global scale in 2020 ,pushing millions of people into hardship due to job losses ,reduced incomes. The economic shutdown affected low-income workers, many of whom were employed in sectors like hospitality ,retail and informal markets with limited savings ,these individuals faced severe financial strain ,struggled to afford basic necessities such as food ,healthcare and housing. As a result ,this pandemic has become a challenge for the vulnerable population to break free from the cycle of poverty.

Conclusion

Believe in Yourself: Don't waste time on blaming governments and rich people for poverty. Our future is in our hands. Keep full concentration on your goal. Don't get hurt by other people's words. Stop thinking as a poor person. You have all the power to break free from your poverty. Take your thoughts to the highest level. Do your deeds without thinking about the result. Believe in yourself even if no one believes in you. Do not forget dharma (Righteousness) in your goal pursuit. No matter how many ups and downs you face on the way to your goal ,don't give up. Try again and again someday you will reach your goal. Will be freed from poverty.

Violence is Inevitable: In today's society ,non-violence is disappearing. As Lord Krishna said in Mahabharata ,when the non-violence path does not establish peace ,when the situation gets out of hands, the path of violence (Righteous war) becomes the best. It is said that Mahatma Gandhi brought independence to the india by following the path of non-violence. That is true but the Righteous war was

also contributed to achieve independence. It sent shivers down the spine of the British.

When someone betrays us ,we have to betray them more than that and protect ourselves and our family ,this is the society's moral today.

- Written by

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